सरकार को 2.5 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के कीटनाशकों और आयातित औषध के रूप में सामग्री सहायता प्रदान की गई ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने कालाजार नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कालाजार रोग की रोकथाम करने के लिये और धन देने का अनुरोध किया है ।

Royalty to States on Coal and Crude Oil

580. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased state:

(a) what are the norms for fixing royalties on coal which are paid to the coal producing States;

(b) what is the proportion of thermal efficiency between coal and crude oil and how does it compare with the proportion of the royalty paid on coal and crude oil to the producing States; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove the discrimination; if so, in what manner and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI): (a) The royalty on coal is fixed *inter-alia* taking into account the pithead value of coal, the impact of rayalty and all other levies on coal prices, the interests of coal industry and coal consumers and the revenue needs of State Governments.

(b) In terms of heat content, 1 tonne of coal is taken as equivalent to approx. 0. 44 tonnes of Crude Oil. However, in terms of efficiency of utilisation the ratio adopted in case of petroleum products e. g. kerosene and coal is approx. 1. 6, The royalty on Cr-ude Oil paid to the State on on-shore production at different stages is Rs. 314 per tonne (with effect from 1. 4. 1987).

The royalty rates. on different grades of coal as applicable with effect from 13. 2. 1981 varies from Rs. 2. 50 per tonne to Rs. 7. 00 per tonne (Average Rs. 6. 30 per tonne).

(c) The Central Government is empowered to levy royalty on coal under MMRD Act, 1957, and royalty on crude oil under Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 and Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules. 1959. Since rates of royolty are fixed under different statutes, oil and coal are not entirely inter-substitu-table fuels particularly in fields like transportation and civil aviation etc., and reserves of oil in the country are very much limited as compared to doposits of coal, the rates of royalty on crude oil and coal are not comparable.

Rates of **royalty** on **Coal**

581. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the price of coal per tonne in the year 1971-72 (when coal mines were nationalised) and what is the present price;

(b) what was the rate of royalty per tonne, paid to the coal producing States in the year 1971-72 and what is the rate now;

(c) how the ratio between price of coal and rate of royalty prevailing 'in the year 1971-72 compare with the ratio at present; and

(d) if the two ratios are dissimilar, what is Government's thinking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI): (a) The average pit-head price of coal at the time of nationalisation of coal mines (1983) was Rs. 37. 50 per